The People's Korea

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World Leaders Endorse 3-Way Talks

Leaders of the world expressed their support to the proposed three-way talks for reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Their support came in talks with DPRK ambassadors to their countries.

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, met the Korean ambassador to his country on February 24.

The Guinean President said, "I received with deep impressions the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the DPRK. The proposal is a most fair and reasonable one to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way."

"I and the Guinean Government highly estimate the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks as a most responsible and sincere one to terminate the tragedy of national division and unconditionally support it," he stressed.

Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of Poland, in his February 22 talk with the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK said:

"The Polish party and government have supported the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification and will invariably support it in the future, too."

He expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for its realization.

Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan on February 20 met the Korean ambassador to his country.

Noting that the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula shows the urgency of Korea's reunification, he hoped for an early reunification of Korea.

He wished the great leader big success in his work for bridging over the tense situation created on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying the country.

"We consider the proposal for tripartite talks a very affirmative one and actively support it and hope for an early realization of tripartite talks," he noted.

Juche Philosophy Clarifies Essential Features of Man

"On Some Questions in Understanding the Juche Philosophy" (April 2, 1974), a talk of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to theoretical propagandists of the Party, was brought out by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in English, Japanese, French, Spanish, Arabic and German. (See English Version on Page 2)

In this historical work, Mr. Kim Jong Il gave an original exposition of problems of principle arising in understanding the Juche philosophy including an outlook on man and the world and the problem of *chajusong* (independence) elucidated by the Juche philosophy.

He argues that the Juche philosophy is a new philosophy created by President Kim Il Sung.

As pointed out in the talk the Juche philosophy is a man-centred philosophy which has been elaborated and systematized, focussing on man.

That the Juche philosophy is man-centred one means that it raised the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidates an outlook on the world, a viewpoint and attitude towards the world, by focussing on man.

The Juche philosophy is different from human philosophy which deals purely with human question. The Juche philosophy raised man's position and role in the world as the fundamental question of philosophy and elucidates the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. The fundamental question of Juche philosophy does not purely concern the human question, but the relations between man and the world; the principle of Juche philosophy does not merely represent an outlook on human life, but an outlook on the world. The Juche philosophy expounds a man-centred, Juche-oriented outlook on the world.

Mr. Kim Jong Il stresses that the Juche philosophy considers man from a new angle.

Though the Marxist classics established the materialistic dialectical view on the human question, they did not give a full account of the essential features of man as dominator and transformer of nature and society.

The Juche philosophy made it clear for the first time that *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness are the essential features of man, the social being. Thus it gave a perfect conception of man and a correct philosophical answer to his position and role as master who dominates and transforms nature and society.

The Juche philosophy and bourgeois human philosophy have fundamentally different viewpoints of man. The former regards man as an independent, creative and conscious social being, whereas advocators of the latter deny man's social character and consider him to be a being dominated by his instinct, a powerless being isolated from the world.

His talk on some questions in understanding the Juche philosophy gave a scientific and theoretical exposition of the Juche philosophy.

5 Mil. Signature-Collection Campaign Launched In Support of 3-Way Talks

The Korean community here on March 1 began a 5 million signature-collection campaign against U.S. moves to start a nuclear war in Korea and for an early realization of Pyongyang-Washington-Seoul three-way talks.

The compaign which was proposed at the Feb. 22-23 Second Meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) held in Tokyo, will continue until June 25 this year.

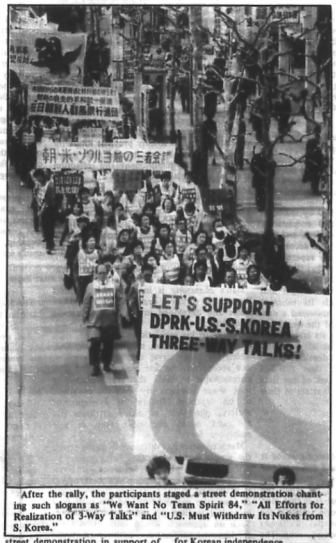
At the meeting, Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su called upon Chongryun functionaries and Korean citizens in Japan to vigorously launch a 5 million signature-collection campaign to oppose U.S. moves to start a nuclear war in Korea and to support the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su, first Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu and other Vice Chairmen of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee and department directors, members of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of Chongryun.

At the meeting Chairman Han Duk Su made a report under the title "On Waging a Vigorous Struggle against the New War Provocation Moves of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan Junta and for Realizing Tripartite Talks for a Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question."

He said the DPRK's proposal for three-way talks is a timely initiative most correctly reflecting the present grave situation on the Korean Peninsula and a patriotic nation-saving proposal to practically remove tension in Korea, firmly guarantee peace and make a new breakthrough on the road of peaceful reunification.

On March 1, some 12,000 Korean nationals in Kanto area gathered in Hibiya Park, Tokyo and staged a street demonstration in support of the proposed three-way talks.



After the rally, the participants staged a street demonstration chanting such slogans as "We Want No Team Spirit 84," "All Efforts for Realization of 3-Way Talks" and "U.S. Must Withdraw Its Nukes from S. Korea."

The gathering was organized to mark the 65th anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising, the anti-Japanese, non-violent movement for Korean independence.

Speaking at the rally, Mr. Pak Chae Ro, a Vice Chairman of Chongryun, demanded that the United States and south Korea accept the three-way talks offer.

Pol. Ban Lift Farce to Prolong Chon's Rule

By Li Gyo Sun & Kim Jong Myong
Specials to The People's Korea

The Chon Du Hwan junta February 25 took the so-called second "reconciliatory political step" by removing 202 politicians and dissidents from a political blacklist, leaving 99 prominent figures still on the blacklist.

The measure followed an initial lifting, one year before, that covered 250 out of 567 former politicians and others on the list.

The political ban followed in the wake of Chon Du Hwan's rise to power. After he seized control of the "government" in May 1980 through a coup d'etat, Chon established a "political purification committee" and banned 865 prominent politicians and dissidents from political activity until June 1988. (Later, the figure was reduced to 567).

This was designed to strengthen his political power and to give the former four-star general a chance to stay in power at least for 7 years and 6 months.

Since his seizure of power, Chon Du Hwan has made desperate efforts to build political and economic foundations in order to prolong his rule.

As the Washington Post reported in the December 1, 1983 issue, "Four years after 'President' Chun Doo Hwan launched his drive to power, he remains an unpopular figure without a broad-based political following and many view with skepticism his pledge to start south Korea on the road to political democracy by stepping down voluntarily in five years."

As reasons for his unpopularity, the authoritiative U.S. newspaper cited the continuing suppression of dissidents, a series of financial scandals that touched his personal family and high officials, and Chon's own stiff and autocratic behavior.

(Continued on Page 8)

On Some Questions in Understanding The Juche Philosophy

Talk of Mr. Kim Jong Il to Theoretical Propagandists Of the Party on April 2, 1974

A social scientist recently sent me a letter in which he expressed his view on the Juche philosophy.

A perusal of the letter led me to believe that our academic circles still lack a correct understanding of the Juche philosophy.

The Juche philosophy is a new philosophy created by the leader.

It is a philosophy which has been elaborated and systematized, focussing on man. That the Juche philosophy is man-centred does not imply that it treats and explains the human question only. This means that the Juche philosophy raises the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidates an outlook on the world, a viewpoint and attitude towards the world, by focussing on man.

But the social scientist who sent the letter considers the Juche philosophy to be something of a human philosophy. Such a view has also been expressed by some other social scientists.

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Human philosophy is long standing and has had many schools from the outset, but they all deal purely with the human question. Human philosophy is a philosophy of life which denies the inherent mission of philosophy as a science that gives an outlook on the world and mainly interprets what man and life are.

The Juche philosophy is different. It raises man's position and role in the world as the fundamental question of philosophy and elucidates the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. The fundamental question of Juche philosophy does not purely concern the human question, but the relations between man and the world; the principle of Juche philosophy does not merely represent an outlook on human life, but an outlook on the world. The Juche philosophy expounds a man-centred, Juche-oriented outlook on the world.

The Juche philosophy also considers man from a new angle.

Historically, a great deal has been said about the human question as an object of philosophical study, but no perfect philosophical answer was given. The Marxist classics established the materialistic dialectical view on the human question and thus made long strides in giving a philosophical elucidation of man. They defined the essence of man as the sum total of social relations, and attached decisive significance to material production and socio-economic relations in human activities. Although they established the materialistic dialectical view on the human question, they did not give a full account of the essential features of man as dominator and transformer of nature and society.

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The Juche philosophy made it clear for the first time that *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness are the essential features of man, the social being. Thus it gave a perfect conception of man and a correct philosophical answer to his position and role as master who dominates and transforms nature and society.

The Juche philosophy and human philosophy have fundamental different viewpoints of man. The former regards man as an independent, creative and conscious social being, whereas advocators of the latter deny man's social character and consider him to be a being dominated by his instinct, a powerless being isolated from the world. The bourgeois human philosophy which negates a scientific understanding of the world and revolutionary changes, inspires sorrow, pessimism and ultra-egoism.

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We must clearly be conscious of the reactionary nature of the bourgeois human philosophy and correctly understand the originality of the Juche philosophy which raised and resolved the human question from a new angle.

In understanding the Juche philosophy, it is also necessary to grasp correctly the new man-centred outlook on the world.

The Juche philosophy established the outlook on the world by regarding man as the main factor and clarified the viewpoint and attitude towards the world by focussing on man. This is the major characteristic of the Juche philosophy as the revolutionary world outlook of our time. By casting a new light on the outlook of the world, on the viewpoint and attitude towards the world, with man as the main consideration the Juche philosophy provided the working class and other working masses with a powerful weapon to transform the world and shape their own destiny.

But some people say that the world is centred on man or that all changes and development in the material world are caused by man; and they think that this is the new outlook of the Juche philosophy which distinguishes it from preceding philosophies.

It has already been established by materialistic dialectic that the world consists of material, not consciousness or ideas, and that it moves, changes and develops in accordance with its own laws, not by any supernatural force. It is an undeniable fact that the world is, in essence, a material entity, a material integrity, and that it moves, changes and develops in accordance with its inherent laws. The Juche philosophy answered a new question—who is the master of the world and what is the motive force for its transformation. It elucidated a new idea of the world that nature and society are dominated and transformed by and thus fulfilled brilliantly the philosophical task of our time when the popular masses are masters of their own destiny and history.

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As you see, the Juche philosophy made it clear that man is the master and dominator of the world; it does not assert that the material world itself is centred on man. What the Juche philosophy also expounds is that man is the transformer of the world and that the world is reshaped by man, not that all changes in the world are brought about by man. The understanding that the material world is centred on man, of that all changes in the world are caused by him, is due to lack of understanding of the Juche philosophy. Man's position and role must not be misinterpreted in explaining the outlook on the world elucidated by the Juche philosophy.

It is also important to have a correct understanding of *chajusong* in grasping the Juche philosophy.

The Juche philosophy made it clear first that man is a social being whose life and soul is *chajusong*. This represents a historic change in elucidating the essence of man and his position and role.

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But there is a misunderstanding of the question of *chajusong* elucidated by the *Juche* philosophy.

This is the case with the author of the letter and some other people. They understand that man's *chajusong* is the development to perfection of a natural attribute of living matter in general, the desire for existence.

Chajusong is an attribute of man, the social being; it should not be viewed as the development to perfection of a natural, biological attribute of living matter.

This is, in essence, an evolutionary viewpoint.

Of course, we do not deny evolutionism itself. Science has long established the fact that man is a product of ages of evolution.

Man is a product of evolution, but not his *chajusong*.

Chajusong is a social product. *Chajusong* is an attribute given to man by society, not nature; it is not a natural gift, but has been formed and developed socially and historically. Nature gives man natural and biological attributes, whereas society provides him with social attributes. It can be said that man's *chajusong* is the requirement and reflection of social life, social practice.

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Of course, the question of *chajusong* could be studied in comparison with other living matter from the viewpoint of evolutionism, that is, how man alone has acquired *chajusong*.

Man's *chajusong* is inconceivable without his unique physical organ which has taken shape and developed in the long course of evolution.

Thanks to his sophisticated organism, man has peculiar functions, mental and physical, which no other living matter can acquire, and accordingly he has *chajusong*. But it is unreasonable to think that man's *chajusong* took shape concurrently with the evolution of his organism. Before the existence of society, *chajusong* as man's attribute did not and could not exist even in any embryonic form.

Man's *chajusong* is different in quality from the simple instinct of other living matter to maintain their physical existence. It is an attribute to live and develop as a social being. It is illogical to try to explain the *chajusong* of man, the social being, on the basis of a biological instinct to protect his existence. Such an approach would only obviate the fundamental differences between a social being and a natural being, between social attributes and biological attributes.

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The *chajusong* of man as the social being comes indisputably into a social and historical category. Therefore, it should be viewed and understood from the social and historical point of view.

Denying that man's *chajusong* is a natural attribute of living matter, must not be understood as negating the material being of man himself.

Man is indisputably a material being. But he is not a simple material being. Unlike all other living matter which is subordinate to, and made to conform with, the objective world, man dominates and transforms the world in accordance with his will and desire. If *chajusong*, an attribute of man, were to be considered as a natural attribute, it would amount to obliterating the fundamental distinction between man, the social being, and other living matter in general, and to lowering his position and role as dominator and transformer of the world to the level of living matter in general.

Chajusong is the main attribute of man, the social being, but it is not his only social attribute. Along with *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness constitute his social attributes. Of course, *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness belong to the category of social attributes of man, but they represent different aspect. *Chajusong* is an attribute of man who is desirous of living independently as master of the world and his own destiny; creativity is an attribute of man who transforms the world and shapes his own destiny purposefully; and consciousness is an attribute of man who determines all his activities designed to understand and reshape the world and himself. *Chajusong*, creativity and consciousness, though distinguishable from one another, are closely integrated. Creativity cannot find full expression separately from *chajusong*; and the latter cannot be realized properly without the former. Consciousness is a prerequisite of *chajusong* and creativity and guarantees their materialization. A correct understanding of *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness in their intertwined relationship, therefore, is important in grasping man's social attributes.

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The Juche philosophy newly elucidated the essential features of man and his position and role as dominator and transformer of the world, and thus raised his dignity and value to the highest level possible. This is the great achievement of the Juche philosophy that no other philosophical thoughts have accomplished.

Today the Juche philosophy is winning more active support and strong sympathy amongst the people worldwide with every passing day.

We must see to it that scientists and theoreticians study profoundly the Juche philosophy and correctly explain and disseminate it so as to add glory to the great Juche idea.

I intend to go into further details of *chajusong*, and other problems in understanding the Juche idea at some other time in the future. So, it would be advisable not to publish my talk for the present but make sure that profound studies and researches are made among scientists and theoreticians so that they can have a correct understanding of the Juche idea.

— Feature Article Marking 20th Anniversary of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" —

By Sa Gong Jun

Creation of Juche Farming Method(3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

3. On Planting the Right Crop On the Right Soil in the Right Time

THERE HAS BEEN reported much cold-weather damage in the northeastern section of Korea owing to its topographical features and climatic conditions. Therefore, there once persisted a tendency to stress the "peculiarity" of the given region, "provincialism" and "mysticism" as far as agricultural production is concerned. This had been obstacle to increased productivity of agriculture in the East Coastal area.

In order to solve this problem, President Kim Il Sung talked knee to knee with farmers about the wisdom of the Juche farming method, its superiority to the former farming method and about its scientific nature.

In June 1974, he defined the problems to be raised newly in planting corns, the problem of reforming the manuring system and the problem of producing varieties suited to the region concerned.

In the meantime, he was concerned with development of agriculture in the inland areas.

In February 1977, he gave on-the-spot guidance to a farm at Ryanggang Province, where he adviced the farmers to abandon the old potato cultivation in favor of wheat raising in order to utilize the natural condition in the province 1,200 meters above the sea.

As mentioned above, the principle of planting the right crop on the right soil in the right time was successfully carried out in Korea. As a result, in spite of severe climatic changes since early 1970, it has opened up radiant vistas for agricultural development of our country.

On a basis of such a result, a joint meeting of officials in charge of farming, the Central People's Committee, the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee was held, where a decision was made to produce 8.5 million tons of grain.

From the start of 1978, concrete measures were taken for preventing wind damage by transplanting cold-bed rice seedings in North and South Hamgyong provinces. Especially, a high-yielding new paddy strain was actively introduced and research work for a method of better cultivation was carried forward in the northern part area of Korea as it had been frequently suffered from the cold weather.

Farmers studying the Juche farming method in the "agricultural science and technology publicity hall"

In October 1978, an Enlarged Meeting of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee was held, where President Kim Il Sung pointed out that grain output was increasing every year since 1976 in South Hamgyong Province, a cold district and that the province had surmounted long-standing pessimistic tendencies —acceptance of "disadvantageous natural conditions," "provincialism," "conservatism" and "mysticism". These facts, he stated, brought about an important opportunity for agricultural development in the East Coastal area.

Thus, the East Coastal area of our country was turned into a granary as plentiful as the plains of the West Coastal area.

And also, villages deep in the mountains were changed. Electrification was completed 100 percent in all farm villages of our country. All farm villages were covered with service facilities including water supply and household articles.

4. Exploitation of Scientific *Cultivating* Method

ASIA IS a centre of rice production in the world.

Japan has been promoting agricultural modernization to increase agricultural productivity, as marked by monoculture and a large-sized mechanization.

But now the self-sustenance grain rate in Japan is about 38 percent because there is no substantial measure to bring up specialists in raising rice. Japan imports 1.8-1.9 million tons of feed grains for the year, eighty percent from the U.S.A.

Korea exports 5 hundred thousands tons of rice and tens of thousands of corns to more than 20 countries, not to mention the fact that it attained self-sustenance in 1978.

It is the rational plant-by-plant or cluster-by-cluster farming principle for rice cultivation that has brought about these successes in our country.

What is basic to stub-raised output is to increase per unit area harvest by the plant by plant-clustering method.

Korea has the following advantages: 1. development of exploited new rice seeds suitable for the plant by plant-clustering method, 2. improvement of the manuring method 3. extensive introduction of farm machines, 4. increased production of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals.

Next, let's see the cultivating method of corns.

After it was decided to plant 40 billion corn plants in January 1975, President Kim Il Sung took measures to search into data covering five years about the time of frosts, temperatures, conditions of distribution of plots for varieties or time for the growth of crops, the sowing season in humus-cakes and transplanting time, and per unit area harvest, in order to clear up the causes of the unripen corns.

Generally, a hard fact is that many countries have not yet taken substantial measures to prevent frosts in spring.

President Kim Il Sung told the farmers that it takes a certain period for new buds to breeze and to rebirth and that if there are not 17-18 tough leave, photosynthesis don't go well.

He pointed out concretely about the method to solve a series of problems including cultivation of seeds of the first generation hybrids, land amelioration by humus, the manuring method and water control.

Firstly, it is to improve better the quality of the humus-cake.

In view of the weather conditions of our country, early maturing varieties of seeding corns are utilized. If the farmers plant early maturing varieties, the harvest decreases. Therefore, Korea cultivates corns by the method of transplanting the grown seedlings of early maturing varieties.

Next, it is to utilize the cultivating method suited to the soil conditions.

In order to raise agricultural production, President Kim Il Sung stressed the need to get rid of subjectivism, formalism and empiricism and to carry out chemicalization of agriculture, collecting data on the soil, water and weather, and to map out "the chart" of land for it.

It is necessary to selecting the right strains of seeds, and manure and to creating an irrigation system. It is an ambitious plan to set up "a performance signpost" what is needed and what is short comings.

Acidity of the soil or mechanical composition were analysed mainly before. But now microelement per field and nutritive value are closely investigated.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to farms and dispatched students of agricultural colleges and high grade agricultural technical schools to all the farming villages of Korea. And he took measures to provide necessary equipment for analysis including chemical reagents and measuring instruments and to airlift them periodically to distant farms.

Thus the farming soil of our country has analysed physico-chemically over 2-3 years.

Until now, Korea's nationwide land charts have rewritten four times.

In Korea there has been adopted intensive farming on all fronts as a result of application of latest successes in agricultural science and new farming technique.

The theses on agriculture and the Juche farming method, works of President Kim Il Sung are an effort to emancipate man from the fetters of nature.

Above all, it is a human revolution to bring up able agricultural scientists and technicians and to let all people become "supporters for agriculture."

Today, Korea is proud of stable agriculture. (Concluded)

Water in the paddy fields is adjusted after measuring its temperature

Central Meeting to Mark Its 20th Anniversary Held In Pyongyang

A central meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung, was held with a large attendance at the February 8 House of Culture on the afternoon of February 24, KCNA reported.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of party and power bodies, economic organs and public organizations, men of science, education, culture and art, health services and the press as well as working people in the city.

A report was made by Kang Song San.

Recalling that 20 years have passed since President Kim Il Sung published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the reporter said:

He brought a new signal turn in the development of agricultural production by founding the Juche method of farming, the most scientific farming method suited to the conditions of our country, and energetically guiding agriculture, personally standing at its head.

Our country already holds world's first place in the per-hectare harvest of paddy rice and is joining the ranks of the developed countries in the per hectare harvest of maize, too.

Fast development has been noted in all other domains of agricultural production such as stock-breeding, fruit-farming, vegetable growing, the cultivation of tobacco and other industrial crops, beside grain.

All the cooperative farms of our country have grown into a large-scale socialist cooperative economy with their own solid productive and financial foundations and the general living standards of our peasants have surpassed by far the level of the well-to-do middle peasants in the past.

The agricultural tax in kind was abolished long ago in our countryside and our peasants lead a rich and cultured life not inferior to that of the urban dwellers in modern houses built by the state at its expense, not knowing what tax means but enjoying all benefits from the state just like the workers.

Indeed, world-startling tremendous changes have taken place in our countryside over the last two decades under the rays of the rural theses and the modern and prospering socialist countryside which our peasants had pictured as an ideal in the past has become a vivid reality.

Reagan's Policy of Attaching Importance To Asia and Pacific: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, February 28 carried an article titled "On Reagan's Policy of Attaching Importance to Asia and Pacific."

WAR POLICY

In the first part the article noted that the U.S. policy of attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region is, in essence, a policy of aggression and war for gratifying the insatiable ambition for domination over this region.

It said:

The U.S. ruling quarters captained by Reagan in their official speeches openly call for attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region.

Upon leaving for visits to Japan and south Korea last year, Reagan said his junket was aimed at "attaching significance to the importance of the Far East, Asia and the Pacific". And when he went home after winding up his tour, he said that the "coming century would be a century of the Pacific states" and that the United States, also a Pacific state, should advance into this region in the "spirit of pioneer."

Reagan's theory on attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is already being carried into practice, not remaining a mere doctrine.

Its principal aim is to contain the progressive countries, obliterate the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and establish domination over this region by strengthening "alliance" with their satellite countries and stooges in Asia in reliance upon the huge military forces of U.S. imperialism. Today all the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in the Asian-Pacific region serve to attain this purpose.

The basis of Reagan's policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is the "strength" which he regards as "philosophy" of the aggressive global strategy. He overshadows his predecessors in trying to gain "superiority of strength" and demonstrate the "strength" in the Asian-Pacific region as well as in other parts of the world, crying about the policy of "strength."

After Reagan took office in the White House a three-dimensional military network linking the U.S. imperialist armed forces of the three services equipped with sophisticated weapons and their bases has been formed over the vast areas from the North Pacific via south Korea, Japan, Guam and the Philippines to the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The huge military bases and armed forces are being used as a means of imposing its will upon the countries in this region, threatening their peoples and attacking the revolutionary forces on the part of the United States.

One of the basic contents of Reagan's policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is also to strengthen domination and control of satellite countries and stooges and reinforce their armed forces.

The rapid growth of the anti-imperialist independent forces and the anti-war, peace-loving forces in Asia made it impossible for the U.S. imperialists to cope with them by their strength alone. So they take it as an important strategic task to reinforce their armed forces and, at the same time, to inveigle their satellite countries and minions in their war policy.

Hence, the moves to round off the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance system have been intensified and the U.S. pressure is imposed upon Japan to increase "defence spendings" and bear a heavier "military responsibility". The U.S. ruling circles are making haste with the intrigues to embroil those countries at the intersection of major international transport routes in military organizations and are persistently resorting to the moves to form a comprehensive political, economic and military organization controlled by the United States in the Asian-Pacific region.

The realities bespeak that the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression against the Asian-Pacific region and are taking the road of stepping up the policies of "strength" and war.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

In the second part the article noted that the U.S. is intensifying its aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres, attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region in executing their global strategy because the United States is undergoing a serious crisis internally and externally and its position is becoming ever more difficult.

It said:

Seeking a way out of the serious economic crisis in aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists try to make a breakthrough for it in the Northeast Asian region as well as in Europe, the Middle East and Central America.

It is particularly because the Asian-Pacific region holds an important place in their aggressive policy for world domination that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their aggressive and belligerent policy in this region.

The Asian-Pacific region abounds in strategic resources such as petroleum, rubber and tin and has great economic potentials. The economic dependence of the United States on this region is steadily growing.

This is the reason why the U.S. monopolies are making desperate efforts to keep tight hold on the Asian-Pacific region at all costs as a stable supply base of raw materials and fuel, as a commodity market and a place for the investment of capital.

The Asian-Pacific region which constitutes the lifeline of the U.S. economy is also an important link in the chain of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy politically and militarily.

The U.S. imperialists try to turn the Pacific into an "internal lake" of the United States and turn the Asian countries into vassal states moving under the U.S. baton, directly connecting "security" in the Asian-Pacific region with that of the United States.

Reagan's policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is a policy of aggression and war for dominating and ruling this region by "strength". It shows that the aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed even a little, but rather is becoming more heinous as it is going downhill.

CORE OF U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY

In the third part the article noted that the keynote of Reagan's policy of attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region is to dominate Northeast Asia, the core of which is to keep hold on south Korea and unleash a new war of aggression, a nuclear war. It said:

Above all, the U.S. imperialists try to bring together the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean puppets and use them as their "shock brigades". To this end, they attach primary significance to keeping hold on south Korea as colony and military base for ever and as a bridgehead for aggression on Asia. Saying south Korea is standing in the "centre of the triangular zone consisting of big powers" the U.S. ruling quarters rant that to dominate the Asian-Pacific region it is necessary to keep hold on Japan and, to this end, it is urgent to keep tight hold on south Korea, a "breakwater" for it.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said security in Northeast Asia is precisely dependent on that of the Korean Peninsula and, accordingly, to keep hold on south Korea as a military resort is the "basis of the United States' military policy towards Asia."

Today the U.S. imperialists' belligerent manoeuvres in Korea have been further stepped up.

The danger of their new war provocation moves is rapidly growing as south Korea has turned into the biggest nuclear forward base in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed in south Korea more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds, "Lance" missiles, "F-16" fighter-bombers and other means of nuclear delivery and, not content with it, plan to introduce neutron bombs and medium-range nuclear missiles.

The U.S. imperialist warlike generals openly talk about the use of nuclear weapons in the "event of contingency on the Korean Peninsula."

The U.S. imperialists are constantly reinforcing their aggression forces, nuclear armed forces in south Korea and, at the same time, intensifying war racket, nuclear attack exercises against our Republic. The "Team Spirit" military exercises staged ever since 1976 are a "preliminary war", a "nuclear test war" for a "forestalling attack" on our Republic.

The reckless policy of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea has become graver notably in connection with the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance.

In accordance with their scheme the so-called "community of destiny" has been formed between the United States, Japan and south Korea, military tieup between the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique is being strengthened and a plan to bring the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to the Korean front stepped up.

Now the military operational system is being readjusted and all domains including weaponry, ammunitions, information, communications and exercises are being unified between the United States, Japan and south Korea. Preparations are going on to reorganize the "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces present in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army into a triangular "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the south Korean puppet army in the "event of contingency" and to conduct joint operations under its command.

As is shown by realities, it is very dangerous that the most bellicose Reagan administration in the United States is directing the spearhead of Asian aggression against Korea, the most reactionary government in Japan set Korea as the first target of overseas aggression and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique in south Korea is frantically kicking up an anti-DPRK racket. Consequently, the situation in the Far East has been rapidly aggravated and the dark clouds war are gathering over the Korean Peninsula hourly.

If a new war breaks out in Korea, its flames would spread beyond the boundary of Korea and expand into a nuclear war. This will bring nothing good to the United States either.

The article stressed:

The present-day developments in the world show that Reagan is indeed a war fanatic who, obsessed with the arrogance of "strength", is getting frantic in the preparations for war, a nuclear war, intensifying the arms race.

Reagan dreams of maintaining the "pyramid-type" domination system in the capitalist world, brandishing nuclear weapons, and of dominating the whole world by increasing the "strength of the West."

Such dream of his, however, will never be realized.

To remove the danger of war and preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula at present poses a pressing question in the world politics.

The Korean question should be solved not by "strength" but by a peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation.

The U.S. imperialists must know that nothing will be solved by military threats or by means of war.

It is the unanimous desire and consistent stand of our people to realize tripartite talks and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way. The U.S. imperialists must not resort to such war exercises as the "Team Spirit" but respond without delay to our proposal for tripartite talks. We will patiently wait till the United States renounced the policy of "strength" and responded to our just proposal.

Anachronistic is Reagan's strategy vis-a-vis the Asian-Pacific region.

However hard the U.S. imperialists bossed by Reagan may resort to the policy of "strength", they can never bring the peoples in the Asian-Pacific region to their knees.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

U.S. Budgetary Bill for Fiscal 1985

Rodong Sinmun Mar. 1 commented on the budgetary bill for fiscal 1985 envisaging a deficit of $180,400 million which was submitted by U.S. President Reagan to Congress.

Pointing out that the growing budgetary deficit in the United States is an inevitable result of the anti-popular policy of the Reagan administration, the signed commentary said:

In his last election canvassing, Reagan blared that he would recover the balance of the federal budget and bring an economic growth. But he worked overtime to increase military appropriations, throwing away his promise like a pair of old shoes.

The present reactionary ruling circles of the United States think "strength" decided everything.

The present U.S. administration is frantically increasing military spendings with the foolish intention to gratify the wild desire for world supremacy with "strength", even causing financial gap and driving the economy into a chaos.

In fiscal 1985, too, it sharply increased military spendings while cutting non-military outlay.

It is not difficult to guess that the widening budgetary gap resulting from the increase of military appropriations will have a serious influence on the life of the people and overall economy.

Reagan's act in advertising his "merits" by propagandizing "attainment of a substantial economic growth" and "heyday of the United States" is a ruse to remain in presidency in the forthcoming election.

The bellicose and anti-popular policy of the Reagan administration will inevitably produce a fabulous budgetary deficit, drive the economy into a catastrophe and throw the people's life to the bottom of destitution.

Thirty Years Since Armistice and Korean Peninsula

Following is an article written by Mr. Ryu Chun Taek which was carried in the No. 4 issue, 1983 of Chongmaek, a theoretical journal of the south Korean underground Revolutionary Party for Reunification:

During his visit to Seoul in November last year U.S. President Reagan said that "the security of south Korea is vitally important for the United States." He became the first U.S. President to inspect the DMZ, clamouring against the "threat of southward invasion from the north" and made remarks revealing his attempt to create "two Koreas." This article discusses the U.S. policy toward south Korea over the past 30 years since the armistice, which ended the Korean War.

More than 30 years passed since the three-year Korean War ended with an armistice agreement. The armistice was a peaceful means to make all the military forces withdraw from the Korean Peninsula and realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our nation has aspired after peace on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the two which correspond to the stated aim of the armistice, and has done its best to bring about them for the past 30 years.

Still now after 30 years, however, the U.S. troops have found themselves entrenched in south Korea, neglecting the armistice agreement and continuously beefing up their armament.

In consequence, not peace, but the danger of war is further increasing on the Korean Peninsula and our nation faces a real threat of permanent division. However, during the past 30 years have there occurred some changes.

It is said that ten years make mountains and rivers change. There has not been no change during such a long period to change mountains and rivers three times. It is true that considerable changes have taken place in Korea.

U.S. Troops Robbed of Their U.N. Helmets

It should be pointed out that one party to the armistice United Nations changed its position. In other words, U.N. denied the presence of its troops on the Korean Peninsula.

The 30th UNGA adopted a resolution, urging the parties to the armistice, that is, north Korea and the U.S., to dismantle the UN forces command and to let all the foreign military forces stationed in south Korea in the name of UN troops withdraw from south Korea and to change the Korean armistice agreement into a peace agreement.

This resolution also urged both sides to take practical measures for easing military tensions between north and south Korea according to the principle of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

Prior to this resolution, the 28th UNGA, which was held in 1973 with participation of a north Korean delegation as an observer, decided to dismantle the UNCURK (the United Nations Commissions for the Unification and Rehabilitation in Korea) according to the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity, as agreed on in the N-S joint statement.

These resolutions vividly show that the UN discontinued its antagonistic attitude toward north Korea and denied the existence of its troops in Korea.

Originally, the UN troops, which had fought with north Korea in the Korean War, were composed mainly of US troops and another signatory to the Korean armistice agreement was the U.S. which exploited the name of UN. The U.S. troops which were compelled to take off their UN helmets should have been withdrawn from south Korea long ago. But the Americans have never withdrawn their troops and have used every possible excuse to maintain their military presence in south Korea.

Some 40,000 strong U.S. armed forces are stationed still now in that part of Korea despite the fact that 30 years have passed since the Korean armistice agreement was concluded, and there are deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea with permanent military facilities built along the DMZ.

Thereby, the refusal of the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea makes the Korean situation abnormally unchanged although there have occurred changes on the Korean Peninsula.

Americans Violate Armistice Agreement

Washington puts out a very poor argument that the U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea under the U.S.-south Korea mutual defense treaty, after a UN resolution was adopted, dismantling the UN forces command and calling for withdrawal of UN troops.

This argument, however, is nothing but an shameful excuse. It means that the Americans follow a UN resolution only when it is favorable for the stationing of the U.S. troops in south Korea and reject anyone which is unfavorable for the purpose.

The U.S.-south Korea mutual defense treaty is illegal because it violates the armistice agreement. In item 60 of Article 4, the armistice agreement states that within 30 days after its signing both sides should hold higher political meetings to discuss the problem to withdraw all the foreign forces from the Korean Peninsula and to peacefully settle the Korean question.

The United States, however, because the envisioned political meeting was aimed at settling the problem of withdrawing all the foreign forces from the Korean Peninsula, ignored the armistice agreement and hurriedly concluded a mutual defense treaty with the south Koreans.

What the U.S. has seeked from the beginning is to maintain its military control over south Korea and to keep it as a military base to place the whole of the Korean Peninsula and other parts of East Asia under its domination.

The U.S. which occupied south Korea militarily, tried to enlarge its domination to the whole of the Korean Peninsula in the last Korean War but failed to achieve its pipe dream.

The U.S., however, has not given up its wild ambition. They have continuously been seeking to bring the whole of the Korean Peninsula under its military subjugation.

Where Does "Threat" Come From?

It is unreasonable that the U.S. holds that it defends the security and peace of south Korea against the threat of southward invasion from north Korea.

As is widely known, north Korea has consistently put forth many proposals since the war. For many times have the north Korea made constructive proposals – which have unreasonably been rejected by the south – such as reduction of both north and south Korean armed forces, disarmament, economic and cultural exchange, exchange of letter, confederal system and political consultative meetings.

If the U.S. had had the slightest interest in the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, it would not have had the successive south Korean regimes reject every attractive proposal from north Korea and persist in confronting the north and increase its armament.

Furthermore, if the U.S. had withdrawn its troops from south Korea under the Korean armistice agreement, our nation could have already achieved the peaceful reunification and a durable peace could have been brought to the Korean Peninsula long ago.

If the U.S. had withdrawn its troops from south Korea in compliance with the resolution of the 30th UNGA and had concluded a peace agreement with north Korea, peace might have been firmly achieved on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States, however, has annually held large-scale U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit" since the UN resolution was adopted, urging it to withdraw its troops from south Korea.

The U.S., while incessantly threatening north Korea with its military forces, has cited the alleged "threat of southward invasion from north", in a way typical of a brigand.

As a matter of fact, however, there is no persuasiveness in their allegations of "southward invasion."

Developments in the 30 years after the Korean War eloquently tell that it is not the south but the north that has been threatened though the "threat from the north" has been dreamed up.

For instance, this is proved by the fact that south Korean frigate No. 56 was sunk and espionage ship USS Pueblo captured deeply within north territorial waters of north Korea, and U.S. electronic intelligence aircraft EC121 was downed in its territorial airspace, never in territorial waters and airspace of the U.S. or south Korea.

Even now, U.S. reconnaissance planes are repeatedly invading the territorial airspace of north Korea above coastal area of the Tuman River in North Hamgyong Province.

The Korean Peninsula is located thousands miles away across the Pacific Ocean from the U.S. Isn't it abnormal that U.S. troops have been stationed in south Korea far from its mainland for nearly 40 years, is it?

Korea is one country and one territory where our people have lived as their habitat for thousands of years.

The United States, which instigated south Korea to launch the last fratricidal war and divided the Korean land with a long history, has been and is preventing the Korean people from reunifying their fatherland.

The Americans are hellbent on keeping south Korea as one of its hereditary military bases. Unless the U.S. gives up its pipe dream and gets out of south Korea, there is no hope of peace being brought about on the Korean Peninsula or of a fundamental change being made to pave the way for reunification of the country.

Vicious Circle of Seizing Power by Force

There have been not a little change in the political arena of south Korea during 30 years since the war.

Syngman Rhee who had dreamed of becoming a lifelong president was toppled in the flames of the April 19 Revolution, and Pak Jung Hi who established a yushin monarchy, seizing power in the treacherous May 16 coup d'etat, was shot to death in the Oct. 26 gunplay. The successive regimes of south Korea neither legally rose to power nor legally transferred power to the successors. They seized power by violence without exception and met their shameful ends amid the popular enmity and hatred.

This notwithstanding, a vicious circle has been continued by means of force, as proved by the Dec. 12 coup d'etat and the May 17 affair, the two events in which Chon Du Hwan seized power by force.

Why on earth did these happen? Why were the fruits of April 19 trampled upon in the violent May 17 and popular resistence which brought about the Oct. 26 incident squashed in the bloodshed of the Kwangju popular uprising? Why on earth has fascist tyranny continued further, though the nation aspired after a democratic regime? The answer is simple.

It is because the popular masses have never independently elected successive regimes of south Korea on the basis of the principle of democratic sovereignty, because the regimes were selected by the U.S. who holds total control over south Korea.

The south Korean people want appearance of a democratic regime which aims at national independence and national reunification, but the result is clear because the U.S. supports the dictatorial regime which follows a pro-American flunkyist line to perpetuate the division.

There is no other way in how a regime is elected than being selected according to the will of the U.S.

It is vividly illustrated by the seizure of power by Pak Jung Hi and then by Chon Du Hwan's rise to power which nobody could predict.

A lesson from the past 30 years is that as long as the U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea and exercise their ruling power, democratization of south Korea would never be realized.

As a matter of fact, how many passionate youths and patriotic people had tenaciously fought and shed their blood for the democratization of south Korea during a long period from the April 19 Revolution to the Kwangju popular uprising!

If south Korea had had a political climate in which popular will is respected even to a least extent, democratic sovereignty might have taken root there long ago.

The U.S. has never wanted to see it, has completely controlled south Korea, however. The U.S. has been only interested in the fascist dictatorship and pro-American politics and has struggled to show its client regimes as democratic.

Under its instructions, even such a bloodthirsty junta as a Chon junta came to uphold the signboard of a democratic regime.

The constitution of south Korea which had already been worn to rags through repeated revisions, the last called "yushin revision", mainly designed the strongman to be elected unopposed three times, has lost any sense at all.

As is seen in the present constitution of "the fifth republic", the junta of Gen. Chon revised the constitution to give it legal semblance and to trifile with the popular masses, rejecting democracy.

If there were no support from the U.S., the successive fascist juntas of south Korea – fascist tyranny challenging democracy – could not survive.

U.S. Continues "Two-Korea" Maneuvers

The ultimate goal of the U.S. in Asia is to seize the whole of the Korean Peninsula and place it under its domination. However, there is no realistic hope to dominate north Korea, nor is there a reasonable pretext on which to countinually place south Korea under its control. The U.S. thinks that if it intends to rule over even south Korea, it should perpetuate the division of Korea by following a "two-Korea" policy thereby to ensure a permanent domination of south Korea. From this self-centered viewpoint the U.S. brought forward the policy of "two Koreas" which was declared by the former Pak regime in its June 23 declaration together with a proposal for a simultaneous seating of both north and south Korea in the United Nations.

Today, this same policy has been superficially changed into a newly disguised "national reconciliation, democratic reunification policy" under the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Our nation was overjoyed boundlessly, seeing a bright perspective for the reunification of the fatherland when the July 4 North-South Joint Statement was made public on the basis of the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity and the north-south dialogue was under way, with high ranking officials of both sides mutually visiting Pyongyang and Seoul.

The Pak regime wirepulled by the U.S., however, used crafty doublefaced tactics, pursuing the policy of perpetuating the division behind the curtain of the dialogue and going headlong down the road of treachery by announcing the June 23 declaration.

Although there were moves for a north-south dialogue after the Oct. 26 incident, the May 17 coup spoiled everything.

At present, the Chon Du Hwan regime is attempting to sell its "two-Korea" policy, raising the signboard of direct talks between north and south Korea while suppressing all patriotic forces wishing for a dialogue for national reunification. But no one pays attention to such a false dialogue to perpetuate the division of Korea but not for reunification.

The history of 30 years after the war provides evidence that the reunification question can not be settled fairly as long as the U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea and a pro-American flunkyist regime, wirepulled by the Americans, denies a fetish of anti-communism and intensify north-south confrontation and seek for "two-Korea" policy.

In the final analysis, it is the lesen of our history during the past 30 years after the war that independence, democracy and reunification and peace of the Korean Peninsula can not be achieved while the U.S. troops continuously squat on south Korea and maintain their domination of south Korea.

On July 27 (1983), the 30 anniversary day of ceasefire, the U.S. army commander in south Korea Sensewald declaredthat south Korea became a vitally important forefront for the Pacific nations.

His remarks revealed with a relative frankness the Americans' ambitious purpose of forcibly seizing and dominating south Korea.

South Korea's life and death depends upon whether it is continuously placed under the control of the U.S. or freed from U.S. domination.

First of all, the Korean Peninsula is an undividable national territory and our compatriots of north and south form a homogeneous nation.

We should share our common destiny with north Korea and not with the U.S.

We must put an end to the history of shame and disaster in which south Korea's destiny has been decided by the Americans. From now on we must decide our destiny by ourselves.

Tasks of Student Movement In 80s

(2) "Perspective of Objective Conditions Of the Movement"

Political Situation

(Continued from the previous issue.)

There may be two ways to analyze these double-faced policy of the United States.

Firstly the double-faced behavior derives partly from inner difference of opinion on the problem of how to preserve and protect U.S. interests.

Therefore, after all, the two different sets of approaches to Korea belong to the same big category, and one of the signs of tactical diversity. in U.S. policy stance to preserve its interests in the developing countries–that we should look out for.

Secondly, the two sides behavior reflects such an uncontrollable infighting as is found within the U.S. society and come prove advantageous to us.

Such issue is not only a matter for analysis but also has a practical significance. To be more specific, such double facedness may militate against or in favour of us, depending on our practical capability and practical course of action.

But in south Korea after the 70s, did the U.S. commit an indelible crime, which must be pointed out as an evident historical fact.

The repeated mass resistance after the establishment of the "Yushin" system, was defied by the United States which took a series of steps such as "Ford's visit to south Korea in '74" in support of Pak Jung Hi, "Carter's visit to south Korea"to stand by the local despot at a time of the "Yushin" system of being isolated, recognition of and support for the Chon "regime," and accomplicity in the "Kwangju Massacre" by permitting mobilization of combat troops, and remarks by Wickham and Walker, calling south Korean youth "Spoilt dot" and "field mice," and the recent Control Data Company incident.

These have produced within our people deep running distrust in the United States.

Today an anti-fascist struggle has been intensifying against the present "government," with its true nature has been disclosed on account of the "Chang Ryong Ja incident", and moreover, anti-U.S. sentiments in south Korea have been rising as dramatized by the "American Cultural Center" incident.

Now that U.S. continuous support for the present "regime" will serve to heighten the anti-Amgricanism, it has demanded south Korea be liberalized. But the south Korean authorities know well that limited measures–such as "lifting of the ban on the political activity against some erstwhile politicians", and release of detainees could prove fatal to them. It is evidently difficult for them to make further concessions.

They are headed for isolation which will lead to their ruin.

It is not sure when and how the next collapse will happen. A massive mass movement, or an incident like the Oct. 26 affair, or palace coup d'etat type suppression may be possible, depending on a variety of interactions factors–balance of movements, the organizational force, the mass basis and the extent of alliance, the U.S. attitude, the intensification of fueds within junta and the extent of Chon supporters.

But more important than changes in objective conditions is an ability to deal with them independently that is, to create a ralling force to accommodate all available democratic forces on the way to democracy and lead the democratic movement without any wavering till real democracy is brought to their land.

This is our task to be carried out.

(3) The Tasks and Direction of the Student Movement '80s

The Direction of the Social Movement

a. It is necessary to carry out its duties as a popular and external symbol of the democratic movement. For this, a practically political force must be built up with a clear-cut mass orientation.

Their strong alliance, uncompromising attitude and refusal of authoritative and opportunistic attitude should be realized as prerequisite tasks.

b. A semiopen organizational campaign which can deal with the vicious suppression is demanded of the labour movement. To recall the student movement survived as a variety of student associations, semiopen organizations under the "Emergency Decree No. 9" and the labour movement shifted to a semiopen movement under the frantic Japanese suppression in the 30s. It may be necessary to increase the number of labour activists and galvanize the labour movement for the democratization of the existing labor unions, organize the unorganized workers and improve the movement qualitically through small group activities and legitimate or unlegitimate struggles.

Moreover, in day-to-day labour movement it is essential to overcome isolated, and sporadic struggles, and realize concerted struggle as its sole weapon namely: numerical advantage and unity, and finally go on to stage political struggles.

The Tasks (Strategic Objective) and Direction (Tactical Targets of the Student Movements)

A The Tasks of the Student Movement

The tasks of the student movements should be found in the division of the role according to the ultimate national goal and its present national duties, and it should be concrete and specific enough to advance national history at the present juncture.

Suppose that our ultimate national aims are 1) national unification and 2) the realization of real democracy, the immediate tasks to achieve them are 1) to dismantle the fascist "regime" and drive away foreign forces which support it and 2) to form a pan-democratic united front.

In order to perform these immediate national tasks, the student movement will have to conduct the following jobs:

I To dismantle the fascist "regime" and eliminate the foreign forces which support it.
–To disclose the true colors of the U.S. conservative forces.
–To hit hard the political base of the fascist "regime".
–To disclose the true colors of the fascist "regime".

II To form a pan-democratic united front
–To inspire and galvanize other movements
–To lay ground work for all mass struggles
–To produce elite activists for political struggles–To form a unified base for all movements.

B The Direction of the Student Movement

a. They should develop continually day-to-day struggles against the patriotic student corps, "the graduates quota system", in-campuses inspection. It is necessary to develop sporadic, planned day-to-day struggles into political struggles.

b. Public relations activity: Bills or wall papers should actively utilized to carry on propaganda activity in campus.

The demonstration, the highest form of the student movement to develop into political struggle to top the zeal of the student masses. Active, and elaborate tactics are needed to overcome the fiercest crackdown clamped "regime".

The street demonstration is the highest form of struggle to aim at. The scene of ultimate political struggle is on streets where the student movement can develop into an all mass uprising through direct stimulation and mobilization of the masses.

Various tactics like the timing form, and slogan of a street demonstration should be worked out.

(Concluded)

List of Prisoners — November25, 1983

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follows a list of south Korean prisoners who have been arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration and other laws.

The list was carried in the January 1984 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems.

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation	Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
KWANGJU PRISON							
8 JANG SHIN-HWAN	2058	student	Yonsei U	faculty of technology, 2	Apr 81 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	NSL	7y & loss	appeal rej. by HC.
9 LEE SŎNG-HA	852	student	Yonsei U	theology, graduate	Apr 81 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	NSL	7y & loss	appeal rej. by HC.
10 AN JAE-GU	3405	professor	Sookmyung Women's U		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
11 PAEK OK-GWANG	1692	indep, bus. man	Korean from Japan		. . . 75 22 Nov 1975 case	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
12 YU YŎNG-SU	2663	student	Korean from Japan		. . . 77	ACL	20y	appeal rej. by SC.
13 LEE SŎNG-HŬI	2478	professor	Jeonbug U		. . . 74	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
14 PARK YŎNG-SHIK	3667	board member		Korean from Japan	May 82	NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
15 KWŎN HYŎNG-GON	1567	peddler			Nov 82 Kwangju US Cultural Ctr, Anson	ARSON	4y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
16 LEE KWANG-UNG	2947	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	7y & loss	under appeal at HC.
17 PARK JŎNG-SŎK	3093	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	3y & loss	under appeal at HC.
18 JŎN SŎNG-WŎN	3047	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	2y6m & 3y los	under appeal at HC.
19 LEE OK-YŎL	3570	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	2y6m & 3y los	under appeal at HC.
20 HWANG YUN-T'AE	3525	teacher	Kunsun 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	1y & loss	under appeal at HC.
21 KANG SANG-GI	3571	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	1y & loss	under appeal at HC.
22 CH'AE GYU-GU	3586	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	1y & loss	under appeal at HC.
23 ŎM T'AEK-SU	3547	teacher	Kunsan 1. HS		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	1y & loss	under appeal at HC.
24 JO SŎNG-YONG	3584	journalist	Kunsan Broadcasting		Nov 82 O Song Hoe incident	NSL	2y6m & 3y los	under appeal at HC.
25 SHIN YANG-SHIK	2933	student	Chonnam U	history, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
26 CH'A MYŎNG-JIN	2980	student	Chonnam U	German literature, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
27 NA GI-BAEK	2120	student	Chonnam U	French literature, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
28 KIM DAE-GYU	2697	student	Chonnam U	history, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
29 LEE T'AE-YŎNG	2047	student	Chonnam U	Japanese literature, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
30 KIM BYŎNG-GI		student	Chonnam U	history, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 1	ADL	pending	pending
31 KIM YŎNG-OK		student	Chonnam U	agriculture, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 1	ADL	pending	pending
32 CH'OI ŬN-GI	593	student	Chonnam U	mathematics, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 1	ADL	pending	pending
33 SHIN DONG-HO		student	Chonnam U	geography, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 1	ADL	pending	pending
34 CHŎNG BYŎNG-SŎP		student	Chonnam U	Korean literature, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 1	ADL	pending	pending
35 KO DAE-HO		student	Chonnam U	commerce education, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
36 KIM CH'ANG-HO		student	Chonnam U	chemistry, 1	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
TAEGU PRISON								*630-15 Tal Song Gun • Hwa Won Myun • Chun Nae Dong 472*
1 HWANG GŎM-SU		acupuncture			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.

(Continued on Page 7)

BY FEDERATION OF S. KOREAN CHRISTIAN WOMEN

Report on "Kisaeng Tourism" (4)

Various Kinds of Kickbacks

Kisaeng pay various kickbacks. Kisaeng's actual earnings differ according to how these kisaeng get customers.

Kisaeng who register at kisaeng houses are obligated to spend a night with a customer, if they agree to attend a kisaeng party through a travel agency.

Due to competition among kisaeng houses and travel agencies, they get as commissions some 25,000 won or 50 percent of kisaengs' earnings. If tourists number 50, a travel agency earns 500,000 won, which are distributed to travel agency staff according to their roles. A hotel manager can get about 1,500 or 2,000 won per tourist. A bus driver gets 3,000 won: a musical band members at a kisaeng house 30,000 won and a responsible person on duty at a kisaeng house 10,000 won.

The remainder falls into the hands of a kisaeng house manager.

If the tourists number 50, kisaengs' fees amount to 3,000,000 won, of which 500,000 won is distributed to travel agencies, 75,000 won to a hotel as fees to enter the hotel, 30,000 won to a music band, 10,000 won to a kisaeng house employes as tips, 3,000 won to a bus driver, 1,250,000 won to kisaengs themselves--1,868,000 won in total. The remainder is 632,000 won, which is pocketed by the kisaeng house manager. A kisaeng gets only 25,000 won even if she spends a night with a customer. When her taxi fare is deducted from it, she can have only 20,000 or 15,000 won as her own.

Plight of Unlicensed Kisaeng

Things are more difficult for unlicensed kisaeng. A person in charge at the front desk call a kisaeng for he finds a customer for her.

In this case, she is given 30,000 won by a customer, of which the hotel takes away 5,000 won. Those pimps who don't trust kisaeng go to the hotel to get the money directly. Pimps get 15,000 won and hand over 10,000 to each kisaeng, from which traffic expenses and tips to hotel boys are paid. Only a small amount of money is left in their hands.

If requested by tourists, travel agencies call kisaeng from brothels. They are cheaper than kisaeng kept in kisaeng houses. Therefore, travel agencies can earn more commissions.

Taxi driver introduce unlicensed kisaeng to Japanese tourists, who visit south Korea individually.

Almost all customers of these taxi drivers are Japanese and kisaeng. Taxis draw up in a line awaiting clients around W-dong and in places where kisaeng houses are located.

Taxi drivers introduce women and hotels to individual Japanese tourist and sometimes do chores for them until they leave south Korea.

In addition, there are many people who introudce women to Japanese tourists. Almost all of them have worked as managers of kisaeng houses or worked for travel agencies.

In order to earn more profits, kisaeng houses reduce the number of licensed kisaeng and call unlicensed kisaeng kept in brothels, whenever necessary. These unlicensed kisaeng are called "assistant kisaeng." In this case, pimps have to deposit 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 won with kisaeng houses as guarantee money. Unlicensed kisaeng are cheaper than licensed kisaeng.

When an unlicensed kisaeng is introduced a Japanese tourist through a kisaeng house, they get up to 15,000 won, from which a pimp gets 5,000 won and kisaeng 9,000 won.

When traffic expenses are deducted, only a small sum of money is left in kisaeng's hands. In this way the kisaeng house earn about 10,000 won.

According to a certain Chon who worked as a kisaeng for two years, she got a few old-fashioned dresses and a small camera which was given her by her customer during the time when she worked there.

Girls Recruited from Rural Areas

Some 90 percent of prostitutes in W-dong, Pusan, are in their 20s. Thirty percent of them are from Pusan while others are from the countryside, which they had left to work at the export zone of Masan or Pusan.

In Ryosu, a survey was conducted in the spring in 1979 on 250 kisaeng. They are divided as follows according to age: 98 kisaeng are 20--22 years old; 96 22--25 years old and 31 over 26 years old. No minors were included among them.

Special Quarters

"Special quarters" mentioned here means a pool of prostitutes, whose customers are foreigners, in particular, Japanese tourists.

These special quarters are in W-dong, Pusan; J-dong, Taegu; the S-district Kyongju; K-dong, Ryosu and H-dong, Seoul.

W-dong in Pusan is the largest quarters of prostitutes (in south Korea). Some 1,500 are working at 120 brothels there. Among them 1,000 are licensed prostitutes.

Some brothels have showwindows behind which prostitutes sit.

A Japanese woman who visited there wrote:

"When I first visited there, I was unable to take another step. Some 20 women sat behind the showwindows. Some are traditional Korean costume. Some girls looked minors. They were waiting for clients with an expressionless face.

Showwindows look like glass tanks for rare fishes. They are picked by customers as if they were slaves bought at a slave market.

According to a reporter of Kukche Sinmun, a south Korean daily, there are several hundreds of minors among 1,500 prostitutes in W-dong.

These minors use fictitious names, conceal their age and don't have resident registration cards. Therefore, the actual conditions of these minors are not clear.

Almost all these minors were recruited by employment advertisements and sold to pimps through smugglers. When they were sold to brothels in W-dong, they owed 100,000--150,000 won, which were paid by pimps to smugglers as charges.

Since 1976, high-class 3--5 storied prostitute houses have been built or such houses have been expanded in scale.

Pimps can earn 200,000 won a month per girl under their control.

According to the police authorities there are 10 groups of smugglers, about 50 in all in W-dong.

In May 1979, a 19-year-old girl, who had been placed under surveillance after she was sold to a brothel by a smuggler in W-dong, attempted to escape by jumping from the 2nd floor of the brothel and became disabled.

She spoke about her life in the brothel as follows:

"After 1:00 a.m., our room was locked and the guard took away the key. In the day time, a guard watched our movements. The windows of our room are ironbarred. When we went to a public bath, we were on the lookout."

Such groups of smugglers consists of two men, two women and a person in charge of a telephone."

The girl, who apply for jobs after seeing employment advertisement, are taken to a coffee shop where they are cheated by smugglers who say that they will get 300,000 won a month. Thus these girls are sold to pimps.

(To be continued)

(Continued from P 6)

	Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation	Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
2	KIM O-JA	2666	student	Korean from Japan	... 75 22 Nov 1975 case	ACL	20y	appeal rej. by SC.
3	SŏnSĕNG	3251	student	Korean from Japan	... 75 spy case	ACL	20y	appeal rej. by SC.
4	KIM BYŎNG-GWŎN	3125			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
5	IM GYU-YŏNG	3286	repair shop	Saehan Car Co.	Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
6	CH'A SŏNG-HWAN	3252	student	SUN-Agr. Coll.	expelled, 4	Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
7	CH'OI GWANG-UN	3245	no occup.			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	4y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
8	CHŎNG MAN-GI	3178	constr. comp.			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
9	CH'OI SŎK-JIN	3270	research secr.	Cath. Farmer's Assn.		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
10	MUN PU-SHIK	3139	student	Koshin U	theology, 3	Mar 82 Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ ARSON	life	appeal rej. by SC.
11	LEE MI-OK	1603	student	Koshin U	medicine, 2	Mar 82 Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ ARSON	5y & 7y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
12	YU JŏNG-SHIK	3221	empl./for stud.	Tokyo U	... 75		ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
13	CH'OI CH'ŎL-GYO	3114		Korean from Japan	... 74		ACL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
14	KIM PU-SŎP	3203	student	SNU	machinery installation, 4	Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL	10y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
15	PARK JONG-DŎK	49	student	Miss.-Educt. Inst.	theology,	Oct 83 planning a demo in Nov. 1983	NSL/ADL	pending	pending
16	HAM JONG-HO	40	student	Kyungpook U	librarian,	Oct 93 planning a demo in Nov. 1983	NSL/ADL	pending	pending
17	SON HO-MAN	76	student	Kyungpook U	philosophy, 3	Oct 83 planning a demo in Nov. 1983	ADL	pending	pending
18	AN SANG-HAK	84	student	Kyungpook U	philosophy, 3	Oct 83 planning a demo in Nov. 1983	ADL	pending	pending
19	U SŎNG-SU	79	student	Kyungpook U	philosophy, 3	Oct 83 planning a demo in Nov. 1983	ADL	pending	pending
20	SHIN CH'ANG-IL	3242	laborer	Kyungpook U	dismissed student,	Oct 83 nightschool case	NSL/ADL	pending	pending
21	LEE YŎNG-U	31	student	Kyungpook U	commerce dep., graduate	Oct 83 leaflets distr. on campus	ADL	pending	pending

CHONJU PRISON

Pyong Hwa Dong 3-99 • Chongju-Shi 520

1	PARK SŎK-SAM	2194	no occup.			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
2	LEE HAK-YŏNG	2339	no occup.	Chonnam U	dropout,	Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	8y6m & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
3	YUN KWAN-TŎK	2341	employee	Chr Res Ctr Soc Probl		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
4	LEE T'AE-POK	2025	publisher	Kwangminsa	Jun 81 Kwangminsa laborers case		NSL	20y	appeal rej. by SC.
5	CHO SANG-ROK	2044	for stud.	Meiji U/Tokyo	... 78		ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
6	CHIN DU-HYŎN	2016		Korean from Japan	... 74		ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
7	CHŎN HŬI-NAM	80	student	Jeonbug U	civil engineering, 4	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 3	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
8	LEE KWANG-CH'ŎL	2238	student	Jeonbug U	graduate	Nov 82 leaflets distr. on campus	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
9	KIM JONG-CH'ŎL	2236	student	Kunsan U		Nov 82 leaflets distr. on campus	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.

(To be continued)

New Phase of Military Alliance Between Japan, U.S. & S. Korea: AMPO

What Reagan's Visit Meant

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an article carried by AMPO, Japan-Asia Quarterly Review, published by the Pacific Asia Resources Center.
Here is a first part of the article written by Haruo Fujii.

"The Security of the U.S. and of Japan cannot be separated from the security of the allied and neighboring countries." The U.S. President Reagan appeals to a joint session of the Japanese Diet for cooperation between the "two big powers" and said "the U.S., Japan and the allied countries should contribute to world peace through military strength." The first ally Reagan had in his mind must have been south Korea.

When he flew to Korea from Tokyo, Reagan, for the first time as U.S. President, formally in the joint statement with Chun Doo Hwan confirmed that "Korea's security is an axis for peace and stability in north-east Asia, and crucial to the security of the U.S."

Since the beginning of the Reagan administration, the joint statements of the U.S.-Korea Security Council have defined Korea's security as "the axis for peace and stability in north-east Asia." The joint statement of the 15th council issued in April 1983, stated that the security of Korea is "essential to the security of the U.S."

This means that the strategic value of south Korea has been up-graded from an "important region of interest" to a "vital area" as is Western Europe and Japan. The joint statement in July 1979, when Carter visited Korea, described the U.S. and Korea in more simple vague terms as "traditional allies."

If the security of Korea is essential to the U.S., what does it mean to Japan? Press remarks regarding Nakasone-Reagan talks have perhaps clearly answered this. During the talks, Reagan reiterated that major threats existed in such areas as the Korean Peninsula, the Middle East, the Caribbean region and the north-west Pacific area, and both Reagan and Nakasone "fully agreed that the two nations should cooperate with each other in order to develop the Asia-Pacific region further." Concerning the Korean Peninsula, their views coincided with each other in that "continuous efforts are needed in order to realize permanent peace and stability in the region."

At the second conference, focused on international issues, discussions included how to cooperate with and to deal with the particular situations of Korea and the Philippines, and Reagan requested that Japan further its efforts in defense, claiming that "the most important contribution Japan should make for peace and security in Asia is to defend herself and to assume more responsibility for our mutual efforts for defense."

In response, Prime Minister Nakasone confirmed that "the Japan-U.S. security system is the basis to peace and security in Japan and in the Far East," and promised to increase efforts for defense. In the Suzuki-Reagan joint statement in 1981, "Japan's self-defense" was placed side by side with "peace and stability in the Far East," and the division of roles for that purpose was confirmed. In the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, peace and stability in the Far East is primarily related to the use of bases by the U.S. military.

Meanwhile, in recent talks, security of the Far East and of Japan is considered as one and the same thing, and it is now confirmed that Japan will bear a greater burden regarding mutual defense. This means that the U.S.-Japan security system is largely expanded, focused on north-east Asia and north west Pacific areas.

The major concern is the security of south Korea. At his inauguration in 1982, Premier Nakasone had already made up his mind to visit south Korea. He had even started to study the Korean language 10 months before. Three days after the inauguration, Nakasone made a telephone call to Chun Doo Hwan.

When he visited the U.S. in February 1981, Chun Doo Hwan expressed without hesitation that "Korea is a fortress for Japan and the U.S. in the Pacific and is ready to counter any threat by the USSR together with the two nations." In May, he asked Japan for "high-level economic aid" based on "recognition as a member of a fate-sharing community."

Nakasone's visit to Korea smoothly settle this question of economic aid in relation to security. The Premier did not, however, say that he shared the same view of national security as Reagan and Chun Doo Hwan, nor did he say that there was any difference of opinion. He did though demonstrate a closer relationship with the two.

Without similar views, friendship with Reagan could never have been established. The Japan-Korea joint statement of January 1983, confirmed that both Korea and Japan "will maintain and develop their close cooperaton as neighboring countries sharing a common idea."

Also the future cooperation was confirmed in recognition that it is "essential" to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. Though it is not so outspoken as is seen in the U.S.-Korea joint statement, basic points are agreed upon. Chun Doo Hwan highly appreciated Nakasone's visit as it marked "the most important historic turning-point." (National policy address on January 18, 1983)

A common-destiny-sharing community of the U.S. and Japan has been virtually expanded thus to include south Korea on the government level, without even a sign of a security treaty among the three countries.

Reagan's visit to Japan and Korea was to reconfirm this fact. The U.S. State Secretary Shultz explained the significance of Reagan's visit as it "reconfirmed the continuation of efforts for the development of relationships between the U.S., Japan and Korea."

Doctrine of Theater Nuclear War

Since the end of 1982, the notion of operation of the U.S.-Korea Allied Forces has been changed. On the day Reagan arrived in Japan, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff of Korea, Kim Song Tae, stated that Korea now "follows a strategy of giving a strong blow to the heart of our enemy through a massive air attack in the early stage," if there is an attack from north Korea. Thus, the traditional idea of defensive operation has been converted to an offensive one.

At a National Diet session in October 1982, it was openly stated that the air force was ready to attack the enemy's military command facilities or important military targets immediately after the outbreak of war.

The shift from defensive to offensive operation was also demonstrated by Chun Doo Hwan at the time of the U.S.-Korea joint exercise, Team Spirit '83. When he observed the practice on March 12, 1983, Chun Doo Hwan said, "While practice in the past was passive, mainly focused on defense, the practice now going on is more active and aggressive, and includes counter-strike operations."

Commander of the U.S. military in Korea, Sennewald, explained this more concretely. On June 22, 1983, he stated that to counter an attack from the north, "allied forces) would launch a counter-attack even to the center of the country, if necessary, based on defense by joint advancement." This means that three defense lines established by the north would be simultaneously attacked so that all the U.S.-Korea allied forces would take the initiative.

This concept is derived from a basic manual "Operation" presented by the U.S. Army in August 1982, and is called Air-Land Battle.

The concept of the Air-Land Battle is to attack all at once, utilizing firepower and mobility against all important parts of enemy. This requires the integration of conventional forces, nuclear forces, and electronic warfare comprehensively and in three dimensions. Understandably, the battlefield should be expanded. That is, the air-land battle would be fought in the area of theater.

The army corps at the time of an attack would be able to exert influence from the front line to 150 km away, in which a simultaneous deep battle would be fought. The army corps would be concerned with an area up to around 300 km. Where surveillance activities against the enemy would be conducted in preparation for the second phase of operations.

If this operation were to be applied in the Korean Peninsula, the whole area from the military border line to Pyongyang and Hamhung would be included in the battlefield of the army corps, and the wider area up to the border with China would become the second phase battlefield. This is only the case for the army and the area of deep operation of the air force and navy would be much wider.

Along with this concept, operational technique is increasingly emphasized as a theory for large-troop operation at theater level. It has been clarified that a battle would be planned and conducted by this operational technique. A battle means a continuous operation comprised of one or several engagements. In the case of air-land battle, the operational technique includes the selection of the direction of mobility of air and land, to direct either nuclear or conventional firepower against all the depth of the enemy, and to conduct psychological as well as irregular warfare.

(To be continued)

Political Ban Lift Farce

(Continued from Page 1)

More importantly, people at large raise the basic question of legitimacy of a strongman who usurped power by military might and who banned from politics at one time or another virtually all significant figures in the country's ever-weak political opposition.

The second lifting of the three-year-old political ban is aimed at changing his unpopular image and at creating an impression that south Korea is moving toward a democracy.

It is true that the recent step is part of a series of democratic measures, including the freeing of jailed college students and the reinstating of expelled students and professors.

But, these steps, from the very first, were not taken to promote the democratic process.

Those removed from the political blacklist are people who can be considered to have "repented" and others who don't pose any threat to Chun Du Hwan and don't seem to engage in political activities. Kim Ji Ha, poet, and Song Gon Ho, former managing editor of the Dong-A Ilbo, are on the reinstatement list.

Among the 99 people still on the blacklist are some of the country's most noted politicians, including Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate (now in the United States); Kim Yong Sam, former president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party; Kim Jong Pil, former prime minister; Li Ha Rak, former director of the KCIA and Chong Il Gwon, former prime minister.

"The latest easing of the ban probably won't bring a blossoming in political expression, since so many former leaders are still banned. 'The people on this list of 202 aren't significant enough to initiate any new political leadership,' a former politician on this list says," the Asian Wall Street Journal reported on February 27.

The Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun commented in its Feb. 28 issue:

"The south Korean government may have considered that the lifting of a political ban on the still banned figures will strike a hard blow at the established political structures."

Even south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo editorially said that if the Chun Du Hwan junta have confidence in themselves, they should reinstate all the blacklisted politicians and dissidents.

On February 16, nine days before the announcement of the political ban lift, 37 leading democratic figures, including Kim Yong Sam, issued a statement called "For the Victory of Democracy."

The statement called for the democratization of south Korean society and branded the present "regime" as a "dictatorial regime" which had usurped power through a military coup, trampling underfoot the desire of the entire nation for democracy.

It demanded the release and reinstatement of all the political prisoners, lifting of the ban on the political activities of opposition politicians and the abolition of all the fascist evil laws.

It also demanded the reinstatement of all the students expelled from the campus, unconditional rehabilitation of expelled conscientious professors and freedom of the press.

Those who signed the statement, including Li Mun Won, a former professor at Koryo University, Ye Chun Ho and Kim Sang Hyon, former "assemblymen" and Pak Sung Choi, a retired general, were left on the blacklist.

Some people say that the lifting of a political ban on 202 people appears designed to change his image at home and abroad in preparation for a general election scheduled to be held late this year or early next year and the planned Seoul visit by Pope Paul II.

Far Eastern Economic Review, in the March 8 issue, said that the latest ban lift "linked rather strangely to two very different future events – the May visit of Pope John Paul II and a general election planned for November or December."

The Hong Kong-based magazine wrote: "'President' Chun Doo Hwan, faced with a constant human-rights campaign mounted by the nation's Christian activists, is anxious to project a positive image on the human rights front to the pope, who is coming to celebrate the bicentenary of the introduction of the Roman Catholic faith to Korea."

After all, the latest step is one of his familiar political farces to prolong his dictatorial rule.

Kim Yong Sam who has defied his political ban on numerous occasions by issuing public statements, commented on the ban lift.

"Restrictions on political activity are nothing more than political violence, and to deprive the human rights and civil rights of the people. Some 100 people are still banned from political activity. If restrictions are placed on one man, that means the government rejects democracy. If the government really wants national reconciliation, it must immediately carry out democratic reforms in all spheres of society and provide the people with a chance to choose their government according to their free will. I am firmly determined to continue with the struggle for democracy." (Asahi Shimbun, Feb. 25)

His comment was not reported in south Korea.

It is said that Chon is planning a further lifting of the ban later this year. Still, nothing fundamental is likely to occur unless Chon lifts the ban on all the blacklisted people including the three Kims and carries out genuine democratic reforms for the people.

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